

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 20.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. Church—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. G. L. Gulehard, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. D. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Danish Lutheran Church—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

Methodist Protestant Church—Rev. J. J. Whitte, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church—Father H. Webber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

Grayling Lodge, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. F. Horn, Secretary.
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. C. Hanson, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 111, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. E. Mear, H. P.
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GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
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BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meets every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. hall.

H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
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CRAWFORD TEXT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

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GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

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COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790, meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

B. WENZEL, R. S.
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. G. L. Gulehard, Lady Com.
REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. Pond, K. of R. S.
L. T. Wright, C. O.
GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. 1, R. S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.

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N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
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Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

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We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

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Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
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GRAYLING, MICH.

DREYFUS TRIAL IS ON

FAMOUS PRISONER BEFORE THE COURT MARTIAL.

Accused Officer Declares His Innocence and Dramatic Situations Follow—Answers Questions in a Clear Voice—Face Pallid and Hair Gray.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning the trial of Captain Dreyfus began at Rennes, France. Soon after the prisoner entered the court room former Ministers Hanotaux and Lebon, General Mercler and Paul Cavaignac came in, followed by other prominent witnesses. The seats were filled with ticket holders long before the opening of the court. Thus was the opening of one of the greatest trials of history, and the detailed events will be recorded to be handed down to posterity among the pages of records of national history of the nineteenth century.

Although the features of Captain Dreyfus were noticeably pallid he entered the court room with a firm step and answered the questions of the judge as to name, age, etc., with a clear, determined voice. Dreyfus has become partly bald since he was sent to Devil's Island, and his hair is gray and closely cropped. He took a seat with perfect composure, facing the judges with hands resting on his knees.

The officers of the court took their places on the stage, which occupies one end of the hall. The judges looked much in earnest and a trifle nervous. Dreyfus, who was sitting to the right of the court, was ordered to stand, and the act of accusing him of betraying the French military secrets to a foreign power was read. At the conclusion of this the prisoner gave his name, age and grade, and said: "I am Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who is named in this accusation." His voice was firm as of one who answered a familiar question. As Dreyfus spoke the audience strained forward breathlessly.

The recorder of the court then called the roll of witnesses. At the conclusion of the roll call physicians' certificates, etc., were presented explaining the absence of Du Paty de Clam and others.

Major Carriere, government prosecutor, then told the witnesses that possibly four days would be spent in the examination

THE GREAT DREYFUS TRIAL AT RENNES.



THE ACCUSED, THE PLACE WHERE THE COURT-MARTIAL IS SITTING AND SOME OF THE PROMINENT WITNESSES.

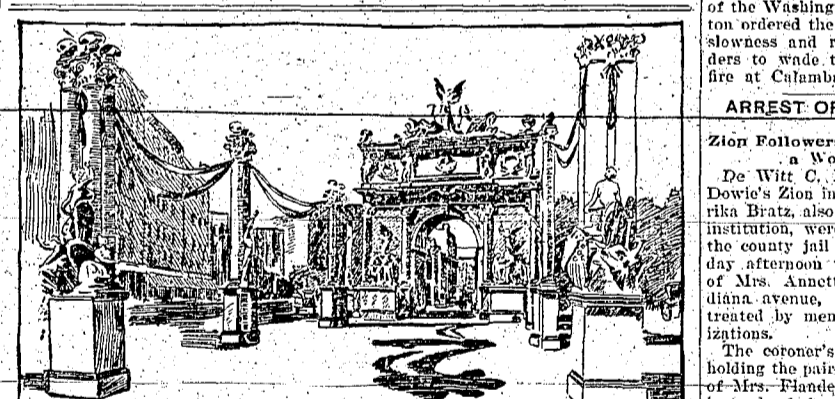
1—Captain Dreyfus. 4—Colonel Picquart. 7—General Bisdoffe.
2—M. Hanotaux. 5—Casimir Perier. 8—General Chanoulet.
3—M. Cavaignac. 6—General Zurlinden. 9—General Billot.
10—General Mercler.

FIGHT AT SAN FERNANDO.

Ten Americans Killed and Seventeen Wounded in the Battle.

Ten American soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded in a battle north of San Fernando at daybreak Wednesday morning. The troops, under Gen. MacArthur, numbered 4,000. Shortly after daybreak the advance out of San Fernando to the north was begun. Five miles out they encountered the Filipinos, whose force numbered 6,000. A fierce battle, lasting about five hours, ensued. Finally the enemy was routed and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The Filipinos resisted the American advance desperately, and there was heavy firing on both sides.

It having been suspected for some time that insurgents were entering the city of Manila under the guise of peaceful Filipinos, the provost marshal began an investigation, and soon discovered that rebels had entered the city and were active plotting to instigate riots. At midnight Tuesday night the headquarters of the army was located in a cigar factory at Binondo. A company of the Sixth Infantry under Capt. Ames proceeded to Binondo and surrounded the building.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO BE ERECTED IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

The factory was then raided, and forty-three of the insurgents were captured, including a number of officers. Several other insurgents were in the building, but they escaped through the roof to adjacent buildings. In the appeal to the powers for "Filipino independence" Aguinaldo uses his old argument that the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands had been conquered from Spain before the treaty of Paris, and, therefore, Spain was not in a position to cede the territory of the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost.

GOLD CERTIFICATES ARE OUT.

First of New Issue Distributed Among New York Banks.

The United States sub-treasury at New York distributed Tuesday among twenty banks the first supply of gold certificates received from Washington. The supply was \$2,100,000 in the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The greater number were of the \$20 denomination. The banks gave in exchange gold coin from their own vaults of the sub-treasury, not standing to the credit of the Government.

JULY FIRES COST \$11,426,000.

Total Losses in the United States and Canada Figured Up.

The New York Journal of Commerce announces that the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as compiled from its daily records, aggregates \$11,426,000. The paper's aggregate of losses for the first seven months of 1899, 1898 and 1899 are, respectively, \$64,566,750, \$67,166,850 and \$77,126,150. During July there were 204 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each.

Must Hang for Robbery.

Virginia is to have a legal hanging for highway robbery. Noah Finley, a colored man, was convicted in Pulaski County Tuesday of holding up Maj. James H. Dorst, a former member of the Legislature, and taking his money and watch. Finley admitted his guilt, and his counsel pleaded for mercy for him. Finley is to be executed on Sept. 15.

Big Brick Fight Is Under.

After a tie-up of eleven days the sympathetic strike of the building trades in Chicago has been called off.

DEATH IN HURRICANE

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED AT PONCE, PORTO RICO.

Rivers Flood the Town—One Hundred Victims Lose Their Lives at Montserrat—Whole Island Devastated—Terrible Distress Reported.

A hurricane struck Ponce, Porto Rico, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and lasted until 3 p. m. The rivers overflowed, flooding the town. It is estimated that 200 persons were drowned. The town and port are total wrecks. It is believed the damage done will amount to over \$300,000. No news has been received from the interior since the storm broke. The Island of Montserrat, British West Indies, was completely devastated by a hurricane Monday. All the churches, estates and villages were destroyed and nearly 100 persons were killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless, and terrible distress exists among the sufferers. Turks Island reports that the cyclone passed during the night after doing trifling damage.

Advices from La Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, say the cyclone did enormous damage in the interior of that island, a number of coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Mouire, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities. St. Jean advices say the cyclone caused great destruction in Porto Rico, whence it passed northward to Dominica and thence to Cape Haytien and the eastern end of Cuba.

THE SHAMROCK.

The British Yacht That Will Compete for the America Cup.

British yachting experts have expressed the opinion that Sir Thomas Lipton's America cup challenger, Shamrock, will win that trophy when she competes with



THE "SHAMROCK."

the Columbia next October in American waters. The Shamrock is said to be the fastest light-weather craft ever seen in British waters and the hopes of Englishmen are high that she will bring the record of winning the America cup back with her to England. Our illustration of the Shamrock shows her in a light breeze.

PLAGUE ATTACKS CHINESE.

Famine and Plague Also Added to Their Misery.

Canton, China, is suffering terribly from food, famine, plague and sword. In Ku-Chow 7,000 victims have died of plague. In Yau Chow floods have destroyed the homes of thousands who are destitute and starving, as the rice crop is also destroyed. One illustration of the plague shows the Chinese in a state of panic.

LIVE WIRE KILLS FIREMEN.

Omaha Men Are Electrocuted While Fighting a Blaze.

In the presence of some 5,000 persons four firemen were electrocuted at the Mercer building fire in Omaha Wednesday afternoon by a live wire. The men were placing ladders in the midst of wires supposed to be dead, when Lieut. Anderson toppled over dead and a second later five more were stretched on the ground. Two were revived, but the others were beyond recall. The blame of the affair has not been settled, but will be thoroughly investigated. The horrified crowd stood motionless as the men dropped one by one as the wire struck them.

ARREST OF FAITH HEALERS.

Zion Followers Held Responsible for a Woman's Death.

De Witt C. Holmes, an elder of Dr. Dowie's Zion in Chicago, and Mrs. Henrietta Bratz, also connected with the same institution, were arrested and driven to the county jail in a patrol wagon Tuesday afternoon to answer for the death of Mrs. Annette Planders of 1008 Indiana avenue, who died July 28 while treated by members of the Zion organization.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict holding the pair responsible for the death of Mrs. Planders in having prayed for, instead of furnishing medicine, to the dying woman. It was late in the night before members of the organization could secure a judge who would give them bail, and was 11:30 o'clock when Judge Waterman consented to do so.

THE COMIC SIDE OF THE NEWS.

It would appear that San Domingo is the real thing.

It was not ties of affection that effected the railroad trust.

When they talk of his resignation, Oom Paul winks—the other eye.

Report from Guatemala says there is no revolution there. How dull!

The Chicago baseball club has no difficulty in being beaten any old time.

A veritable Monte Cristo seems the avenging angel of the Dreyfus case.

It really seems incongruous that there should be all this heat over the Alaskan matter.

A Boston man has sued for a divorce because his wife sold kisses at \$100 apiece at a charity fair. Strange it does not overwhelm him to think what he had been getting for gratis.

In so far as hymn book royalties are concerned, Prof. Exell and Dr. Scheil did well and raised about \$10,000.

For reasons all can understand, the Turk will probably never be an assimilated or a gobbler.

A story comes back from the fossil hunters that they have dug up a skeleton weighing 10,000 pounds. Those awful fossils!

A Paris paper announces that Paty de Clam will be turned loose. It is hoped that they will still keep the menagerie snakes caged up.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

End of the Peace Conference.

The peace conference has turned out to be just what the majority of people thought it would be—a farce.—Spokane Stevedores Review.

The great peace conference, heralded by such a blare of trumpets, whatever it may claim for itself, has been an absolute, flat-footed failure.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It is to be feared that the conference at The Hague may so complicate the rules of warfare that a general will have to be a first-class lawyer as well as a tactician.—Washington Star.

The Monroe doctrine has never had as formal and distinct a recognition as the acceptance of this declaration by the various powers represented at The Hague gives it.—Indianapolis Journal.

When its work shall be summed up by impartial judges, the high moral significance and beneficent tendency of the Oza's peace congress will be clearly disclosed to all friends of human progress.—Philadelphia Record.

Whatever else The Hague congress has accomplished, it certainly has awakened the Asiatic nations to a sense of their potential power and the importance of developing and concentrating it for their own good.—Kansas City Times.

Perhaps they are not too sanguine who see in this convention one of the great turning points in the international history of the world—a new bond of peace, and a stronger one than was ever forged before in the councils of the nations.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Street Car Strikes. The authorities have allowed the reign of anarchy to continue as long as they dare.—Washington Times.

It is a commonplace that the worst sufferers from strikes are strikers themselves.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Let us be thankful to the awkwardness of our dynamiters that we have been able to get into the air.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Labor can win no victories or advantages by violence or the interference with the rights of others.—Leavenworth Times.

If the Brooklyn women who unsex themselves in stoning street cars and mobbing passengers would organize and get after Aguinaldo the war would not last two hours.—Buffalo Times.

Every stone thrown is directed against the strikers, and every bomb that is exploded helps to blow away the foundations on which the strikers base their hopes of possible success.—Cleveland Leader.

In point of fact, there never was a strike outside of a few Wall street speculators and a few corrupt labor leaders, and workmen should look the facts squarely in the face.—Philadelphia Times.

Polygamy in Utah.

It looks as if polygamy in Utah were considerably cheaper than divorce in Dakota.—New York Press.

Matters look equally for President Cannon of the Mormon Church. It's all on account of Senator Martha Hughes Cannon's baby.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Angus M. Cannon was fined only \$100 for having six wives. Pretty light! Well, he would not part with one of them for ten times that amount.—Baltimore American.

"If let alone polygamy will die a natural death," says the present Brigham Young. There can be no doubt of that. But will the Mormons let polygamy alone?—Boston Globe.

The polygamous wife of Angus Cannon of Salt Lake on whose account he has just paid a fine of \$100 is a State Senator of Utah. The opponents of woman suffrage will make the most of this.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Astor—Englishman.

William Waldorf Astor has finally renounced his American citizenship. Good riddance!—Buffalo Express.

True patriot be, for it is understood. He left his country for his country's good.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evidently William Waldorf Astor has a good case for damages against the dealer who sold him his pedigree.—Albany Argus.

Willy Waldorf Astor has completed the job of separating himself from this country without jarring the nations.—Detroit Journal.

William Waldorf Astor's formal renunciation of allegiance to the United States will not materially change the situation in the Philippines.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Penalties of Greatness.

Admiral Dewey probably prefers Spanish bullets to newspaper lies.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Admiral Dewey seems to need a new censorship at Triest more than Otis does at Manila.—Rockford Republican.

Admiral Dewey has consented to place himself in the hands of the New York entertaining committee. No braver man than Dewey ever lived.—Atlanta Journal.

It is pleasant to read in a cablegram that Admiral Dewey had a day to himself. He will get more of them when he gets up in the Green Mountains of Vermont.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

George Dewey is not yet 62 years young. Here's hoping more than one happy decade is in store for our admiral after he passes through the ordeal of enthusiastic welcome from his countrymen.—Boston Journal.

Anglo-American Athletics.

The contests were a great success and forged another link in the Anglo-American chain.—Nashville American.

On the whole, it was a graceful defeat that leaves no sting behind and that opens the way for more contests of a similar nature in the future.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The English collegians have not much to be proud of, for it must be remembered that the Harvard and Yale team is not at all representative of the college athletic strength of this country.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

One Man

out of millions discovered America.

How Many People

will discover the advantage of trading with YOU if you don't advertise?

THESE COLUMNS

are the best medium for reaching the people here about TRY THEM once.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The farmers in the Northwest are anxious to see men who want a job at good wages. Hard times in that section consist in a lack of workers.

Bulletin 174 issued from the Michigan Experimental station contains an analysis of a large number of the different fertilizers offered the farmers of Michigan through the trade.

The new secretary of war says Otis is going to have 50,000 troops and the war is to be prosecuted with vigor in the Philippines. If this course had been taken a year ago the revolt would have been now a matter of history.—Saginaw Herald.

It is an odd fact that 250 tons of copper coins have been imported from India to be remelted. The rise in the metal having made it more valuable than the face marks of the money. Old ratios are not sacred even in ancient India.

It is said the Democrats have a \$2,000,000 fund ready for the campaign next year, and that a large share of it will be expended in teaching the people to beware of the power of money. "Consistency thou art a jewel."—Jonesville Independent.

The soldier who finds fault with his superior officers is not apt to be found at the front and is generally a skulker. The corporal who condemned Otis and suggested that an officer whom he named as his successor, was too modest for the position he occupied or he would not have overlooked this opportunity of recommending himself for the position.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and consumption in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 188 places, scarlet fever at 22, typhoid fever at 56, diphtheria at 11, measles at 22, and whooping cough at 20, spinal meningitis at 4 and small pox at one.

The work the Americans are doing in Cuba is worth all it has cost to wrest the island from Spanish domination. During July there were 672 deaths in Havana, against 2,063 in July, 1898, or the death rate reduced two thirds. The Americans have only been a short time in control in Cuba, but much has been done in the way of cleaning up and reducing mortality statistics, and much more will be accomplished. In a comparatively short time the island will be as healthy as any southern state in the Union and a menace to the Southern States will be removed.—Saginaw Herald.

Present indications point to a corn yield this year which will pass the 2,000,000,000 bushel line. Its condition at the present time is better than it was 12 months ago, but of course the danger period will not be passed for five or six weeks yet. Only two or three times has the corn situation been better at this time of the year than it is now, and high hopes are entertained that the yield will be considerably above the average. As the wheat crop, now practically harvested, has never been beaten in this country except once or twice, a large corn yield would bring great good fortune to the agriculturists of the country and thus to the people in general.—Globe-Democrat.

An enthusiastic welcome has greeted the Pennsylvania regiment just returned from the Philippines, as it paraded the streets of San Francisco. "The Pennsylvanians are a sturdy looking lot," says a dispatch and "their spick and span appearance commanded great attention." Three volunteer regiments from Manila have reached San Francisco, to be mustered out. The Oregon regiment brought back over 1000 men. The Nebraskans report a total loss of 62 men. The Pennsylvanians lost an aggregate of only twenty-four men. Here are three regiments which after a year's service, largely on the firing line in Luzon and in the trenches, return to their homes with a combined mortality of less than 130. All saw more or less hard fighting and marching. It was the Pennsylvanians who stood the brunt of a Spanish night sortie during a severe storm. The Nebraskans and Oregonians were in the thick of the engagements reaching from Manila to Malolos and San Fernando, and passed through several ugly ambushes. But they are back home looking well and with ranks but little reduced when compared with former wars.—Globe-Democrat.

As a slight token of their appreciation of his services in the Dominion, the Canadians are about to present Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a handsome annuity, which will bring his annual income up to \$13,500. The premier's salary is only \$8,000, and is hardly enough to compensate him for the trouble he takes occasionally in ruffling the tail feathers of the American eagle.—Globe-Democrat.

Some of the Democratic papers are calling the war in the Philippines a failure. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will be induced to put this in their national platform eleven months hence, if Aguinaldo happens to be still at large at that time. The war of secession was called a failure by the Democratic convention of 1864. The 212 electoral votes which the Republican candidate got a few months after the Democratic convention was held, as compared with the 21 which the Democratic nominee received, shows what the country thought of that sort of talk. The election a year and a third hence will give the same sort of an answer to this later copperheadism, if there is any of it next year.—Globe-Democrat.

In his response to the addresses of welcome given him on his return to Detroit, General Alger, after a general reference to the achievements of the war, and his record as secretary of war, said: "And now, my fellow citizens, I come home without a grievance. During that struggle and while that great work was upon me, I can truthfully say, that I had from the president all the support that he could give. We went through that struggle and came out victorious. We transported across the seas more than 150,000 men, one way and the other, without an accident. We fought battles in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico and we never lost a battle, a stand of colors, a prisoner or a gun. Wherever the American flag was planted by the American soldier there it stands and shall stand forever."

Fate of the Copperhead.

Peace parties have opposed every war which this country has waged. They have sought invariably to weaken the United States government by their open antagonism during the war and to blacken it with tales of horror after the declaration of peace. Yet they all have failed to stop or shorten any conflict in this nation's history, never have even the passing approval of the people at large, and have succeeded only in accomplishing their own destruction.

The revolutionary war was opposed by the Tories. They were too cowardly to brave the perils of the field. Like all later day copperheads they skulked in the rear and wagged their tongues. When peace came between the United States and England they were still unopposed, but those who did not change their coat shed to Canada and were lost to view in the political life of the time.

The war of 1812 was opposed by a noisy group in the Federal party. This group harassed the government. In a few states it demoralized the militia. It formally voiced its protest in a convention at Hartford. But when peace came it had succeeded only in obliterating the old Federal party, without leaving a single politician even to bear the copperhead standard. Not one of them ever reappeared on the surface of American politics. Madison's Secretary of War succeeded him and then succeeded himself.

The Mexican War was opposed by many Whig politicians. Other Whig politicians declined to regard the war as a political issue and gave the administration hearty support. Most of the anti-war Whigs retired from public life, and the party saved itself from extinction in 1848 only by making a war campaign with a war hero for a Presidential candidate.

The war of the rebellion was opposed in 1861 by a large part of the Democracy. In 1864 the peace Democrats secured control of the party machinery and declared the war a failure. The result was that the party was obliged to do twenty years of penance, and then was able to win a Presidential election only by changing its leaders, its platform, and its principles—in fact everything except its name.

Yet to-day the Bryans and the Gormans expect to win popular favor and Federal office for the Democratic party by taking their stand against the government on anti-war issues; who, despite the warnings of 1776, 1812, 1848, and 1864, reach the right hand of fellowship to the sentimentalists, doctrinaires, fanatics, and anarchists constituting the peace party of this day, and who hope that by mere noise they can stop the course of history and turn back the political currents which men infinitely keener and stronger than they have never been able to sway a hairs breadth from their course.

Verily the Democracy is fitly symbolized by the mule. It learns nothing wide forgetting much.—Inter-Ocean.

"Two years ago," says the Kansas City Journal, "John Brinkworth drove six miles into Seueca with a wagon load of fine Shropshire sheep, and joined a procession which preceded a Republican meeting. On his wagon he had a banner showing the price of wool under Cleveland's free trade policy and coupled with this was a prophecy of what wool would bring after McKinley's election. The Democrats scouted this prophecy, but last week Mr. Brinkworth sold his entire crop of wool at 20 cents a pound net, which was more than he had predicted on his banner."

The United States is not exactly scouring the seas and waste places of the earth for more territory, but there is a possibility that it may accept Samoa before long. Chief Justice Chambers, of those islands, says, Germany and England, which are partners with the United States in their control, would not object to their acquisition by this country. If this be true their annexation may come in the very near future. Just at present, however, the American people would like to see civil governments started in the islands we already have before acquiring any new territory. Let us Americanize Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines before we assume any new obligations of this sort.—Globe-Democrat.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience about medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Death Roll in Luzon.

Extravagant statements of anti-imperialists as to American losses in Luzon have called from the War Department an official report of deaths in battle and from wounds and disease in the Philippine campaign.

This report shows that in fourteen months of fighting in the Philippines against Spaniards and rebels forty-one officers and 684 enlisted men have been lost by the Americans. Twenty officers and 233 men were killed in battle. Ten officers and 82 men died of wounds. Eleven officers and 369 enlisted men died of disease. The average strength of the American army in the Philippines during the period in question has been 30,000 men.

The United army of 45,000 engaged at Shiloh lost in two days 1,700 men killed and 7,495 wounded. In the battle of Stone River, with 43,000 men engaged, Rosecrans lost 1,553 killed and 7,000 wounded. At Gettysburg the Union army lost 2,834 killed and 13,713 wounded; the Confederate army 5000 killed and 23,000 wounded. In other words a day's battle in the civil war cost the government several times the number of lives that fourteen months' campaigning in Luzon has cost it.

In the civil war two soldiers died of disease to every one that died of gunshot wounds. In the Philippines 380 soldiers died of disease as against 345 killed and mortally hurt in action. The plain conclusion from these figures is that in spite of the arduous campaigns and of the tropical climate the percentage from disease is smaller than in army operations in our own country. This is explainable only on the theory that the troops have been well cared for, well supplied with clothing and with proper food, and that the climate is not so bad as has been represented.

An artist of Harper's Weekly, who returned last week from the Philippines says that no other army in the world is so well clothed and fed as is the American army in the Philippines. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, another bitter anti-expansion journal, asserts that the system under which the American army has been transported to the field and supplied and equipped, is beyond criticism. The figures above quoted give the best possible proof of the truth of both statements.

No wonder the government at Washington is proud of the record which the returns from the Luzon battle-fields and hospitals now make plain. The only wonder is that with such facts to justify the management of the War Department, it was decided to turn Russell A. Alger out of the office which he was so eminently administering.—Inter-Ocean.



Here is one of those who are either so prejudiced against all advertised remedies, or have become discouraged at the failure of other medicines to help them, and who will succumb to the grim destroyer without knowing of the wonderful value of Foley's Honey and Tar for all Throat and Lung troubles.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.

For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

REMOVAL!

ON OR ABOUT

SEPTEMBER 1st., 1899, I

WILL LOCATE IN THE BUILDING

Formerly occupied by Dr. LEIGHTON, in Dr. Woodworth's property. Until that time I will continue to sell

Goods at the same prices I have during July.

If you want to save 15 to 25 per cent on

CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS & FURNISHINGS,

CALL AND SEE ME.

R. JOSEPH.

Opposite the Post Office,

Grayling, Michigan.

The provisional regiments now being organized for the Philippines are almost entirely filled, and with the finest specimen of American manhood. Their services may not be needed when they reach Manila, but if they are called upon to take part in the suppression of the rebellion they will suppress it.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. July 4-1900

There were more life's lost from celebrating the Fourth of July in the United States, than were lost by being killed during the Spanish war, and yet we have not seen in any yellow journal an expressed wish to have the day abolished, nor the loss of life charged to Gen. Alger. Of course, the administration must be responsible.—Ches. Tribune.

During the civil war as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

The London Economist's half-yearly comparison of British prices, received this week, corresponds remarkably with the comparison of prices in this country. The advance in prices here, from January 1st to July 1st, was 5.19 per cent. The advance in British prices, according to the Economist's table, was in the same time 5.73 per cent. There have been demagogues without number crying out against the rise in prices here, and claiming that a "robber tariff" and a drove of "hogish monopolies" were devouring the substance of the people. But not one of them will give the slightest attention, it is safe to predict, to the fact that a greater advance by more than a tenth has taken place in British prices, where Free Trader's believe that protectionist rust does not corrupt nor do greedy monopolists break through and steal.—Inter-Ocean.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.,

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, TO LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE. Three Trains Daily: Detroit to Cincinnati. Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE. Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis. Vestibule Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Pass' Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

A 7 A Session of the Probate Court, for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the eighth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

In re: MATTER of the estate of Eliza Baker, an incompetent person. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified by Philirus M. Hoyt, guardian of said incompetent person, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at public auction certain real estate described in said petition to pay debts, expenses and charges. It is ordered, that Saturday, the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said incompetent person, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in that county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

AUG 10-14 THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Agency, W. AVER & CO., our authorized agents.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS, OF US.

WE WILL TREAT

YOU RIGHT,

AND SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON

is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan.

J. W. SORENSON

ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to

Slash Prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for	32c
All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for	21c
All our 10 cents Ladies Vests go for	4c
All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for	10c
All our 20 cents Ladies Vests go for	12c
All our 30 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for	21c
All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for	25c
All our 60 cents Ladies Summer Corsets go for	43c
All our 81.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for	89c
All our 60 cents Ladies Shirt Waists go for	43c
All our 15 cents Countess Dimities go for	11c

One quarter off on all Men's and Boys Clothing, and 1000 other bargains. Come early so you will get your best choice.

John J. Clark's Machine Thread 2 spools for 5 cents.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

—OR A—

CLIPPER FLOW, or a

GALE FLOW, or a

HARROW,

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER,

Grayling, Mich

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Remember the Farmers Pic-Nic, Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Deputy Sheriff F. Hoesli was in attendance at Court, last week.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mrs. M. A. Bates now assists the P. M. in handling the mail.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Regular service at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

A. H. Wiener is giving his residence a coat of paint.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Blair returned from their outing last Tuesday morning.

J. Pasard is painting the residence of J. P. Jensen, improving its appearance.

A Christian Endeavor Choir is being successfully organized by Miss Marcia Kendrick.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. George Langevin has the pleasure of entertaining a sister from New York City.

F. Michelson returned from his ten days trip in the Northwest, last Saturday morning.

Geo. Hartman, of Ball township, and postmaster at Jack Pine, was in town last Saturday.

Paninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland and children of Lewiston, are visiting with friends in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling left for their home at Anderson, Indiana, Monday afternoon.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Jud Wilcox killed a rattlesnake on Big Creek marsh—that was three feet long, and carried 24 rattles.

John Love of Beaver Creek, is rushing his threshing machine, with promise of a good business.

Mrs. C. Bickhoff returned from her trip to Niagara Falls, yesterday morning. Her mother returned with her.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Guusmith Williams had a stroke of paralysis, last Sunday, and was removed to the county house, yesterday.

Arthur Drink, after this week, will have a vacation until he secures a new job.

Allen Dyer has secured a job on the Michigan Central with the bridge gang.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Dentist Wescott has rented the rooms in Geo. L. Alexander's building for an office.

H. Kleinfeld, of this township, was in town last week. He reports corn and potatoes promising well.

Miss Willitt has been employed by the school board to fill a vacancy now existing in the corps of teachers.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

Miss Eva Woodburn visited with Miss Maude Tuttle, at Gaylord, last week, part of the time in camp at the lake.

Stewart Sickler, of Pere Cheney, was in town Tuesday, and reports that ice formed on the water that was exposed, the night before.

Barbed Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Subscribe at our office for the Michigan Farmer on trial every week, until Jan. 1st, for only 15 cts. Sample copies free.

There was a slight frost Monday night of last week, as well as last Monday night, slightly nipping the corn.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Rev. O. W. Willitt began a series of meetings in Roscommon, Tuesday evening. He will have plenty of material in that benighted burrow to save and if they will give him a hearing he will point them in the way.

Messrs. W. S. Chalker, C. Howse and L. C. Huxley, of Maple Forest, were in attendance at Court, last week.

Mr. Leichten has rented an office from J. Hempstead, on Cedar Street, where he can be found at all times hereafter.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, E. & A.M., this Thursday evening, the 17th, at the usual hour.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. will give a Chicken-Pic-Supper and Social at their hall next Thursday evening. Everybody invited.

Mr. Skingley of Beaver Creek tp., was in town yesterday and reports that the frost slightly damaged his corn and potatoes.

J. M. Francis, of this township, was in the village yesterday and reports some frost but not enough to damage growing crops.

Circular Letter addressed to the W. R. C. of Michigan by the Department Commander of the G. A. R. will be given next week.

H. Feldhauser, of this township, was in the village, Tuesday, and said they would commence threshing in his neighborhood to-day.

It is reported that there is a piece of crossway, east of Andrew Love's, that is in bad shape, which a few loads of dirt would make passable.

For Sale—A two-story house, containing six rooms, kitchen and cellar. Price \$200.00 cash, if bought at once. Julius K. Merz. July 27—

Dr. E. M. Roffee left for his home, Clyde, N. Y., last Thursday, after a pleasant visit of four weeks, during which time he captured many trout.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Miss Kathryn Bates, deputy postmistress, has severed her connection with the office, and has gone to Howard City. The AVALANCHE follows her.

H. Joseph has rented the building belonging to Dr. Woodworth, and will move into it next Tuesday. The upper story will be occupied by him as a residence.

The ground around the shade trees in the Court House yard should be spaded up as the roots of the trees need air. The grass is retarding their growth.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. O. Palmer, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. Lunch will be served. A general invitation extended.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Henry Bates combines farming with lumbering. He has a few acres of potatoes at his camp that would make an Irishman turn green with envy.

A well attended and very interesting meeting of Christian Endeavor will be held Sunday evening by Mr. John Clark. The topic for next Sunday is "The Leaven and the Meal."

Circuit Court is in session this week at Gaylord, Otsego county. There are 23 cases on the calendar, 13 of which are criminal. Crime increases as fast as their prosperity, if not faster.

The roof of the warehouse of Salling, Hanson & Co., caught fire yesterday, from a passing locomotive. It did but little damage as it was soon extinguished by the "fire ladders" and citizens.

Get a free sample copy of The Michigan Farmer at our office. The greatest farm, stock and home journal of the country, and we will have it sent to you every week until Jan. 1st, for only 15 cents.

We congratulate Miss Althea McIntyre on being selected from a large number of applicants for a position in the Roscommon schools, and congratulate the citizens of our sister village on securing her services.

Crawford Hive No. 600 will hold their regular Review at W. R. C. hall, Friday evening, Aug. 18th. All the members are requested to be present, as there is business of importance to come before the meeting.

The W. R. C. of West Branch requests information as to the name, rank, regiment, and date of death of every old soldier of that county, so that they can arrange for procuring headstones to mark their final resting place.

Another minister heard from! The State Epworth League of Nebraska met at Lincoln, last week. Rev. Mr. Snyder indulged in the usual talk of such organizations by belittling and slandering Pres. McKinley, claiming he had no back-bone. An old veteran denounced the divinely appointed for his language, and said McKinley had more back-bone than any of his slanders. Rev. Snyder replied by saying that he "had back-bone enough but it came from hell." No comment is necessary.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE
It's not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of E. R. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by his friend, Dr. H. S. BAR-BEN is the greatest restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the blood, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should-perfect a cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The days of celery compounds, nervous, saccharine and vile liquid tonics are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-day box for 50 cents, or we will mail it securely sealed on receipt of price. DRS. BARTON AND BRINSON, 344 Bar-Ben Bldg., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Peter Hanson was up from the Michelson farm, at Houghton Lake, last week, and reports 125 acres of grain harvested that will far exceed the average in the state, and their 500 head of cattle all in fine condition.

Farmer's Pic-Nic.
The Ninth Annual Pic-Nic of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at the grounds of the association, on Thursday, Sept. 21st. Tent room and tables will be furnished for all who wish. All are respectfully invited.

By order of President
CHAS. WALDRON, Sec.

He Fooled the Surgeons.
All doctors told Rennie Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Circuit Court.

As we went to press, last week, the case of Elmer Smith, vs. J. H. Richardson was on trial and resulted in a verdict of \$77.00 and costs for the plaintiff.

In the matter of the estate of Gladys E. Hadley, a minor, the special guardian, Handy H. Austin (deceased) was discharged with his bond and Mrs. Emma Hadley appointed in his stead.

The People vs. Arthur T. Evans, on the charge of Rape, resulted in an acquittal.

David Ryckman was granted a divorce from his wife, Adelaide Ryckman.

Swan Peterson vs. The People's Building, Loan and Savings Association received judgment for \$395.00 and costs.

The case of W. A. Masters vs. The People's Building Loan and Savings Association was begun and the plaintiff submitted to a non suit with leave to file a new suit to enter a motion to set it aside.

The last case to be tried was that of Charles Wilcox vs. P. J. Mosher in which judgement was rendered for the defendant.

Story of a Slave.
To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting, dizzy spells. This miracle-working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Arthur T. Evans who was tried here last week on the charge of rape, and acquitted, seems to be something of a notorious character. He was acquitted on a similar charge in Wayne County, in April, and on his return home his neighbors led him out with a rope about his neck twice, to extort a confession and failed. He has a number now waiting trial for trespass, when he gets back there to attend to the matter. On his being discharged here, the officers allowed him to just step outside the door, and draw one breath of fresh air, and arrested him by a warrant from Cheboygan County on the charge of bigamy. He was accompanied to that city by his attorney, Albert L. Widdis, of Detroit, who has defended him in the above cases. Notwithstanding the able prosecution of the case, and the positive testimony of the complaining witness, Mr. Widdis so presented the evidence for the defense that it with his argument in the premises could not fail to raise a doubt in the minds of the jurors, which gave the prisoner his discharge. The peculiar action in the courts in Wayne County give color to the position taken by Mr. Widdis, that there is collusion against this man, but he expresses the belief in his complete vindication.



ASK FOR
JA-VO BLEND if you want
the best 25c Coffee in the World

They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS, and FULL CREAM CHEESE.
Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.
Don't forget the place, but trade with
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

Where are you going?

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S
AFTER MY DRINKS.
IF YOU WANT
Good Drinks, Try their Emblem TEA for 50 Cents.
It can't be Beat for the Money.
They also sell
the best 40c Tea in the Market.

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, - Grayling, Michigan.

Christian Endeavorers, please remember that your Society meets every Sunday evening at the usual hour, in the Presbyterian church. Come.

The Appetite of a Goat
Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomachs and livers are out of order. All will surely know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 c. at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The M. C. R. R. will give another of their popular excursions to Mackinaw City, Wednesday, Aug. 23d, and return up to September 6th. Tickets good for going only on train No. 95 (Cannon Ball) 12.20 p. m., but return on all trains. Fare for the round trip \$2.50.

A Thousand Tongues
Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. Altho other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours 8 to 12 M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

Probate Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford: I, ss.
At a Session of the Probate Court, for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, on the 14th day of August, 1900, there appeared and were published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Present: JOHN J. COVENEY, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Helen Henshaw, an insane person.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified by Helen Henshaw, guardian of said insane person, praying that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at private sale certain real estate described in said petition, to pay expenses and charges, and to invest the proceeds thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the Fourth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said insane person, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the said petition also be read to the relatives and all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by the guardian of said insane person, and published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENEY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Executors Sale of Real Estate.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford: I, ss.
In the matter of the estate of Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as executor of the estate of said Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, deceased, by the probate court of said county, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1900, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court House in the city of Flint, in said county, on Friday, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, one section of land, to-wit: section 16, township 26 north, range 2 west, section 16 of said section eight, 16 rods, then east 20 rods, thence south to south line of said section 8, thence west 20 rods to place of beginning, being a corner of land, more or less, on section 8, town of Grayling, Crawford county, Mich.

Also, one-half of original plat, village of Grayling, as recorded, Crawford county, Mich. Lot 16, block 18, original plat, village of Bay Port, Huron county, Mich.

THEODORE F. CASSINER, Executor of joint estate of Samuel and Eliza Cassiner, both deceased.
Dated, Flint, Mich., August 16th, 1900.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Here is a Price List that will interest you. Note the Immense Reductions.

In Ladies' Shoes. In Men's Clothing.

Special Sale on Tan Shoes. All our Ladies' High Grade Tan Shoes were \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, and \$2.50.

Now on Sale at \$1.98.

1-4 Off on all Children's Summer Dresses.

Ladies' Tan Hose, Fine Grade, worth 20 and 25 cts. a pair.

To close at 12 1-2c a pr.

Mens Silk Front Shirts reduced from \$1.25 to 89c.

Mens and Boy's Straw Hats, 1-2 off.

Novelties of all kinds at Reduced Prices.

IKER ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

COLTER & CO., GRAYLING, MICH.

Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken throughout the world. No success taken without charge, in the Scientific American.

A thoroughly illustrated and up-to-date publication of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 351 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 15,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 7c cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 4x6 as a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lion Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

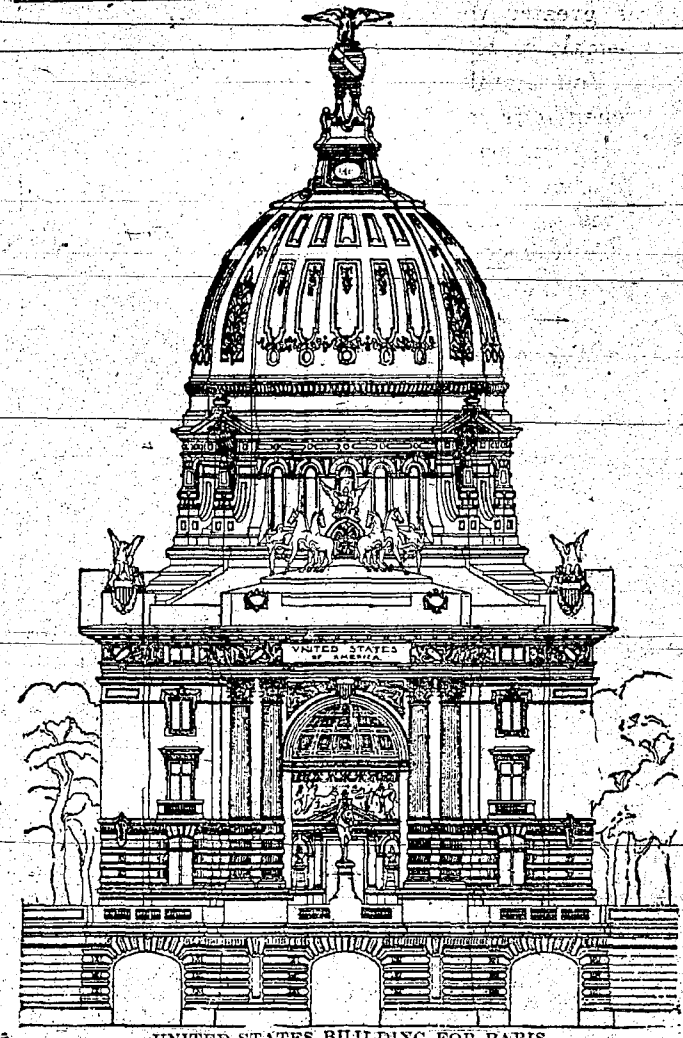
UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

FOR THE PARIS FAIR

UNCLE SAM'S HEADQUARTERS AT THE BIG SHOW.

Architectural Style Resembles That of the National Capitol—Washington McKinley Statue Repose Side by Side—Description of the Building.

The United States national pavilion at the Paris exposition will be one of the most ornamental buildings on the grounds. The accompanying picture is for the "faked" pictures which have appeared in some of the papers gave no adequate idea of anything save its general contour, which has long been known. It is on the Quay d'Orsay on the left bank of the Seine among the buildings of the great powers, and is one of the best locations at the exposition.



UNITED STATES BUILDING FOR PARIS

The plan is square with a large central dome and rotunda, which will be used as a general meeting place of Americans during the exposition. Three sides of the rotunda have rooms 13 by 36 opening out of it. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounge for gentlemen, that on the right for ladies and that in the middle as a parlor for both ladies and gentlemen. The second story will be given to the States, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the States and used in a similar manner to the second.

The building is 85 by 90 feet and 100 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American elevators. The style of the exterior of the building is classic, and while different in design from any of the buildings at the Chicago fair yet the feeling there prevalent has been kept and will be in marked contrast to the present French buildings, which are not so architecturally in treatment. The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under this every visitor who walks to the other national buildings will be obliged to pass. In the center arch of this portico, facing the River Seine, will be French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat landing which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

The interior decorations of the building are in charge of an art commission composed of George B. Post, Charles A. Coolidge, John B. Caldwell, C. F. McKim, John L. Fane, Daniel C. French, Howard Russell Butler, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry Van Brunt, Halsey C. Ives, R. S. Peabody and Henry Walters—a galaxy of artistic and architectural experts whose intention is to make it the finest example of decorative art which the United States has thus far produced in any exposition.

NEW CENTER OF POPULATION.

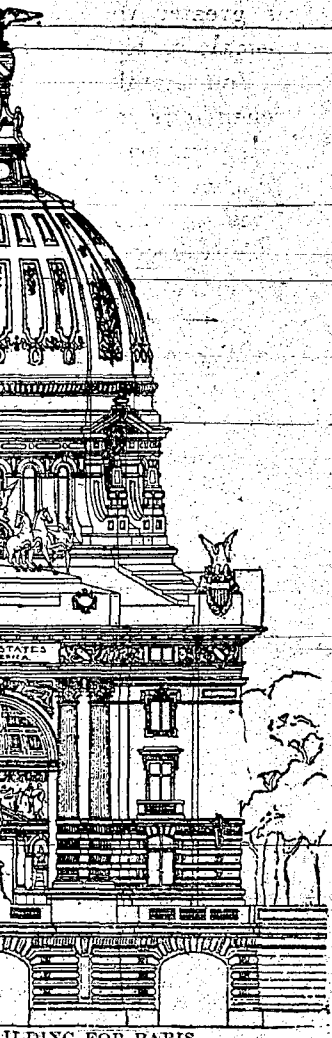
Census of 1900 Will Find It Near Eastern Illinois Line.

What will be the center of population of the United States in 1900, as revealed by the coming census. In 1880 it was a rural spot a few miles south of Greensburg, Ind., within the retail commercial radius of Cincinnati. What point will mark the center of population next year?

The entire distance which it has traveled in 100 years, since the taking

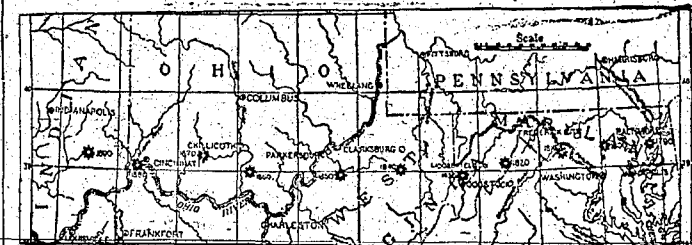
of the first census, is 505 miles. The average rate of its western movement has been 5.05 miles each ten years. At that rate the center of population in 1900 will be at the intersection of the 36th parallel of latitude and the 37th degree of longitude, at a point about three miles southwest of Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana, twenty-five or thirty miles east of the Illinois State line.

The exact location of this point cannot be determined until after the census of 1900 has been taken. Many are of the opinion that the western movement will be less than heretofore, and some even declare that the East has outstripped the West during the past ten years in the matter of increase of population, and that the center will not move as far west as 50.5 miles. Government officials, who are informed concerning matters relative to population believe that the center will remain in Indiana, and that its location will be somewhere in the vicinity of Terre Haute.



In 1880 the center of population of the United States was at a point almost due south from Parkersburg, W. Va. Ten years later it moved over to the southeastern border of Ohio, and for thirty years remained in that State. In 1870 it was near Chillicothe. In 1880 it dropped down almost to the center of Cincinnati. Ten years later it had crossed into Indiana, and will probably remain there until Illinois shall claim it in the twentieth century. It is noticeable that this center has always followed closely the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. It is a further fact, curious enough, that the majority of the large cities of the United States, as well as of Northern Europe, are either on or reasonably close to the thirty-ninth parallel.

In determining the center of population of any country, the population is first distributed by "square degrees," as the area included between consecutive parallels and meridians has been designated. A point is then assumed tentatively as the center, and corrections in latitude and longitude to this tentative position are computed. In 1880 the center was assumed to be the



CENTER OF POPULATION MOVES WESTWARD.

Intersection of the thirty-ninth parallel with the eighty-sixth meridian west of Greenwich. The population of each square degree was assumed to be located at the center of that square degree, except in cases where it was manifest that this assumption would be untrue, as, for example, where a part of the square degree was occupied by the sea or other large body of water, or where it contained a city of considerable magnitude which was located away from the center. In these cases the position of the center of the population of the square degree was estimated as nearly as possible.

Railways and immigration have been the great factors in pushing the center of population westward. Another matter which affected it was the acquisition of Texas and the Gadsden purchase. In calculating the center of population Alaska and our more recent acquisitions are not included.

To Make Glasses Shine.

Tumblers and wine glasses should be washed in hot water and rinsed in

cold, and should be dried with a clean cloth as soon as possible, and when perfectly dry rubbed with tissue paper. For cruets, decanters, etc., tear up some clean newspapers into pieces about as big as 10-cent pieces, put in bottles, half-filled with warm water, give bottles a rotary motion. When clean, decant and a little practice throws out the paper. They will be as bright as new. To clean glasses—wine glasses especially—which have become discolored on edges, use cigar ashes, friction and a damp cloth.

A NATURE-LOVER'S WEALTH.

Desire for Wealth-Bought Luxuries an Error of Mind.

The following extract from an interview with John Burroughs, recently published in Success, contains things that are well thinking about.

"I consider the desire which most persons have for the luxuries that money can buy an error of mind. It means nothing except a lack of higher taste. Such wants are not necessary, nor honorable wants. If you cannot get wealth with a noble purpose, it is better to abandon it and get something else.

"Peace of mind is one of the best things to seek—and finer tastes and feelings. The man who gets these, and maintains himself comfortably, is much more admirable and successful than the man who gets money and neglects these. The realm of power has no fascination for me. I would rather have my seclusion and peace of mind. 'This log hut, with its bare floors, is sufficient. I am set down among the beauties of nature, and in no danger of losing the riches that are scattered all about. No one will take my walks or my brook away from me. Flowers, birds and animals are plentifully provided. I have time to eat and to read, and time to see how beautiful the world is and to enjoy it.

"The whole world is after your money, or the things you have bought with your money. It is the trying to keep them that makes them seem so precious.

"I live to broaden and enjoy my own life, believing that in so doing I do what is best for every one. If I had run after birds only to write about them, I should never have written anything that any one else would have cared to read. I must write from sympathy and love, that is, from enjoyment, or let it all."

Thought Her a Vision.

In "Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe" Mrs. Fields relates an anecdote illustrative of the peculiar faculty of Professor Stowe of seeing visions. From early youth he had possessed the singular power of seeing moving objects in persons who could not be perceived by others.

Mrs. Stowe, during her residence at Andover, planned to go to Boston one day on business. Making her preparations hurriedly, she bade the household farewell, and rushed to the station, only to see the train go out as she arrived. There was nothing to do but return home and wait patiently for the next train; but wishing not to be disturbed, she quietly opened a side door, crept noiselessly up the staircase leading to her own room, and sat down by her writing-table in the window.

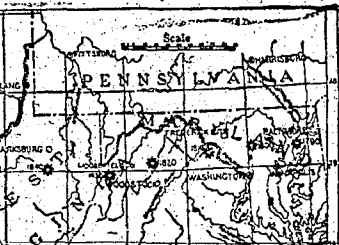
She had been there about half an hour when Professor Stowe came in, looked about him with a preoccupied air, but did not speak to her. She thought his behavior strange, and amused herself by watching him; at last the situation became so extraordinary that she began to laugh.

"Why," he exclaimed, with a most astonished air, "is that you? I thought it was one of my visions!"

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

Eminent Professor Chosen President of the University of California.

It is generally conceded that in naming Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University to be president of the University of California, a wise selection has been made. Prof. Wheeler has been looked upon for several years past as a very promising piece of presidential timber. He has been professor of Greek and comparative philology at Cornell since 1886, and he is now 45



PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

years of age. His position as a classical scholar is thoroughly established, and his current papers on Alexander the Great in the Century Magazine



have shown the wider public how broad a grasp he has upon the great movement of the world's political history, and also how entertainingly he can write. Prof. Wheeler is anything but a redoubtable student of the daffie case; and he is widely known in New York for his effectiveness as a campaigner and his unusual aptitude for practical politics.

Be thankful for what you have and console yourself with the thought that what you have not would render you miserable if you had it.

It is a good idea to trust very few people; those who are not dishonest may be careless.

PESTS AGAIN APPEAR.

GRASSHOPPERS REPORTED IN PARTS OF THE WEST.

Entomologist Bureau of the United States Experiment Station in Nebraska, Writes Upon the Variety and Habits of "A Pestiferous Insect."

Entomologist Lawrence Bruner of the United States agricultural experiment station at the University of Nebraska has sent out the following circular on grasshoppers:

"During the past few years more or less injury by locusts, or grasshoppers, as they are usually called in this country, has been reported from various localities in the interior of North America. By means of specimens obtained and examined at the State University it has been learned that at least four or five distinct kinds of insects are sufficiently numerous in several localities to cause alarm. They are the following:

"The two-lined locust (*Melanoplus bivittatus*), the differential locust (*M. differentialis*), the red-legged locust (*M. femur-rubrum*), the lesser migratory locust (*M. atlantis*) and the Rocky

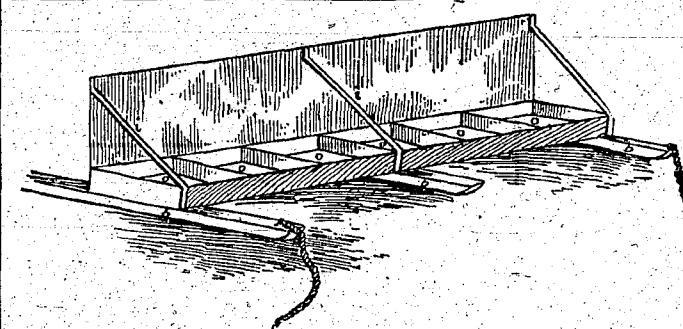


ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST—DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH OF YOUNG.

Mountain or migratory locust (*M. atlantis*).

"The presence in uncommonly large numbers of the last named insect, at several points seem to warrant us in urging the proper authorities in infested districts to action with a view to the destruction of the pest wherever found.

"While this particular species is in reality no more destructive to crops than would be an equal number of individuals of any of the others named above, its habit of getting up into the air and migrating in a body, some



"HOPPER DOZER" FOR CAPTURING GRASSHOPPERS.

new locality renders it capable of greater injury. It is by this means that the insect escapes from various enemies and unfavorable climatic conditions.

"The various species that are figured herewith will readily be recognized by the readers of this short sketch. While it is impossible to enter into any ex-

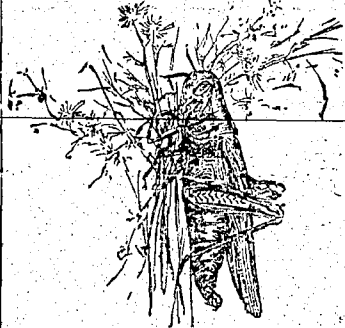


ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST—MALE.

tended discussion of locust increase and the consequent injuries arising from such multiplication of the insects, a brief statement may not be amiss. During normal conditions of weather, etc., the insects of any region are kept within bounds by means of their natural enemies and no dire results follow. When these conditions are disturbed in any way and restraining influences are withdrawn the more hardy species increase very rapidly. Such increase in numbers of course means the requirement of an increased amount of food, and we see the result more plainly. Some kinds of locusts prefer different haunts and food plants from what others do, and hence the seeming difference in the amount of harm done by each.

"When the natural checks upon locust increase fail and these insects multiply abnormally it is necessary to use artificial means for reducing their numbers. It is chiefly to suggest what can be done in this direction that the present circular has been prepared.

"First of all, I wish to suggest that



LOCUST KILLED BY FUNGUS DISEASE.

our native birds be protected, since nearly all of them are especially fond of locusts as a diet during the summer months. When our prairie chickens and other grouse were still numerous no harm whatever was reported as coming from 'native grasshoppers.' Quail, plovers, blackbirds, sparrows, hawks and even ducks are known to feed largely upon these insects. A single bird of any of these species will destroy thousands of them. Where the birds are destroyed the extra thousands of locusts soon increase beyond the normal and injury results. Year after year the gap is made wider and the possibility for harm increases. Even frogs, lizards, snakes and other animals that come under our ban destroy many of these destructive locusts and every time we thoughtlessly kill one of them we make it possible for their natural food to do us harm.

"Only a few weeks ago the writer saw dozens of birds engaged in feeding upon the young of the migratory locust in Stour County, where the insects had

hatched in one of the valleys by millions.

"Aside from the birds, reptiles and some of the smaller mammals that habitually feed upon locusts these insects are attacked by numerous kinds of other insects. These latter of course increase and decrease according as their food increases or decreases, but they also are affected by climatic conditions. Conditions that are unfavorable to the increase of these enemies do not seem to appreciably affect the hoppers, hence the frequency with which the latter become destructive



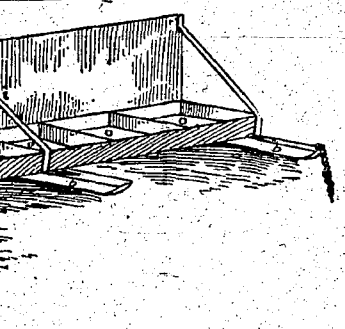
THE TWO-LINED LOCUST—FEMALE.

does not seem to be materially affected by parasitic and predaceous insects. When we have removed about the only check to the increase in destructive numbers of the locusts we most naturally seek such relief artificially.

"Thus far we have been only partially successful in our attempts at destroying grasshoppers by the use of fungus diseases. Unlike the chinch bug fungus the one that attacks locusts in North America is comparatively slow in its action and only appears to take hold of the insects after they are about half grown. This being true we must look elsewhere for a means of warfare.

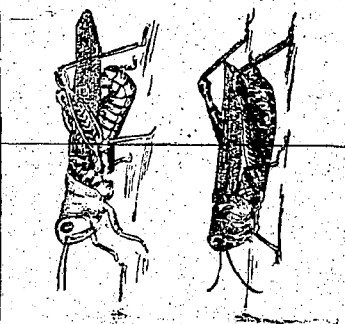
"If we carefully watch where eggs are deposited in rather large numbers we can destroy these by harrowing or disking the ground and exposing them to the drying influence of the sun or to the keen eye of birds. Deep plowing during fall and early spring will bury locust eggs so deeply that the young 'hoppers' when they hatch are unable to reach the surface.

"By all odds the best method of destroying these insects is the use of the 'hopper dozer,' or kerosene pan, which is shown herewith. This is made of stovepipe iron by turning up the sides and ends, so as to make a long flat pan about four inches in depth. This is then mounted on runners varying in



"HOPPER DOZER" FOR CAPTURING GRASSHOPPERS.

height according to the requirements. On the frame back of the machine is stretched a piece of cloth to prevent the insects from jumping over the pan. When ready to begin work this pan is partially filled with water and then some coal oil is added. If the ground is level no cross pieces are necessary, but if the machine is to be used on sloping ground it should be made as indicated in the illustration to prevent the oil and water from running to the end. The height of the runners will necessarily vary from two to eight or ten inches, according to the crop to be protected and the age of the insects to be captured. The 'dozer' may be of any length desired up to sixteen or eighteen feet. If small it can be drawn by hand, but when larger a horse or



THE DIFFERENTIAL LOCUST—MALE AND FEMALE.

two is preferable. When full the insects can be removed, a little more oil added and the machine again started. In this way a number of bushels of hoppers may be destroyed during a single day. The cost is trifling and the remedy very effective. In a garden an old hen with chicks will prove quite valuable, while a flock of turkeys will do much good in ridding the premises of the pest."

Too Much Culture.

"Ann Penelope Wiggins," as everybody called her, was visited one summer by a niece from the East, a Vassar College graduate. "Ann Penelope" was one of the most hospitable souls alive, but she was not greatly impressed by the superior learning of her young relative, and one day she freed her mind about her thus:

Talk to me about what a college education does for a girl. What do you suppose Matilda said to me the first day she came? She said:

"I'm so glad to meet you, aunty! You accent your name on the 'Anty' Penultimate, don't you?"

Did you ever hear such nonsense? I had to tell her my name wasn't 'Anty' Penultimate, but 'Ann Penelope,' and I thought she would die a laughing!—Youth's Companion.

Where the Wine Comes In.

"It seems a trifle strange," remarked the funny man, "that you preachers, who always object to Sunday labor, are obliged to do your hardest work on Sunday."

"You are mistaken," replied the preacher. "We always collect our salaries on week days."—New York Journal.

If you live a natural, common sense life, you will be abused, but you will be happier, and live longer.

The silent watches of the night hang in front of jewelry stores.

MADAME DREYFUS.

Magnificent Devotion, Heroism and Patience of This Woman.

The magnificent devotion, heroism and patience of that wonderful woman, Madame Dreyfus, have been at length rewarded. Her sister-women the world over must have experienced a sensation of relief when news was received of the safe arrival of the unhappy prisoner of the Ile du Diable, for while as yet there was the slightest possibility that fate, which had already proved so unkind to this remarkable couple might fight against them, it was painful to think of the tension



MADAME DREYFUS.

of that brave woman's heart as she stood waiting for the moment when she and the husband for whom she had so splendidly fought should once more meet.

To attempt to conjure up any idea of what her sufferings have been during the past four and a half years would be well-nigh futile, and certainly no one can in the least realize what her feelings must have been when she found herself in the arms of her beloved husband whom, but so short a while ago, it seemed she was never to see again.

The heart of every sympathetic woman will be filled with thankfulness that at least the joy of once more meeting has been vouchsafed to this long suffering and faithful pair; and, surely, the splendid example of wifely devotion, courage, and perseverance which



DREYFUS' TWO CHILDREN.

Madame Dreyfus has presented, not only to her own countrywomen, but to her sex all the world over, cannot be too highly estimated in these days when, on the one hand, the sanctity of marriage vows is too often sneered at, and on the other women are declared to have lost all the sweetest and noblest attributes of their sex. The love of this husband and wife has, indeed, been tried by fire, and gloriously has it come forth from the furnace of affliction.

The accompanying portraits of Madame Dreyfus and her two children are from sketches recently executed by a French artist.—Montreal Star.

WOMAN WHO WANTS TO VOTE.

She Has Written a Song Popular Among Advocates of Women Suffrage.

When Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones became chairman of the Chicago Political Equality League she found a very limited number of appropriate songs at hand. She therefore wrote the following words, which her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Eilers, has often rendered as a soprano solo to the tune of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." This has become a popular song among many



MRS. DEWITT C. JONES.

women, who have added it to their list of patriotic and national selections: Columbia, enlightened, progressive, With spirit untrammelled and free, Erect, as the pines of your forests, Deep-rooted, unbending of knee, Exact for the truth and for justice, Like our glorious ancestral band, Breasting firmly the tide of oppression, Your tri-colored banner shall stand.

Columbia, proud queen of the waters, Excelling the world in the race, Most noble, proud spirited mother, Your daughters are finding their place, Too long have the sons of all nations Crowded us from our place at your knee.

We're ruled by laws of man's making; How long, oh! how long shall this be?

Columbia, alas! shall I say it, In thy sky there is one cloud afloat, And yet, in this auspicious moment, We see in that dark cloud a rift. The shackles of slavery are broken. We thank thee, our brothers are free, Columbia, we too are thy children, Let justice, and this, be our plea.

The Queen's Double.

The Queen's double is an elderly woman who acts as pen-pal to a church in North London, and so exact is the resemblance that it makes all new members of the congregation exclaim: Strangely she is the exact age of the Queen, and became a widow in the same year that the Prince Consort died.

Workwomen in Cuba.

Fitting work for women is scarce in Cuba. Cooking and washing are monopolized by men. American employment of women in the Havana post-office has been received with disapproval by the male Cubans.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence.

Conditions underlying the business situation are generally of a favorable character. The two undetermined factors are crops and money. As to the former, recent reports have been of a most encouraging character, and so far as money is concerned, bankers and merchants now seem agreed that at least the present level of rates will be maintained for some time longer; there is a fair prospect of a temporary slight advance as soon as the demands for crop-moving purposes become more urgent. The rise in interest rates seems a legitimate one. The growth of business has necessarily occasioned a larger use of money, and for the last year there has been a gradually increasing flow into the regular trade channels.

Never in the history of this country has activity been more universal at this period of the year. Production in all lines is at high-water mark, and still stocks do not seem to be accumulating. The consumption of merchandise continues to keep pace with the increased supply, for besides the domestic demand new foreign markets are opening. In all departments recent advances in prices are maintained, and in special lines further appreciation in values has been recorded.

Bank clearings for July indicate that general business is active. Returns from the whole country show that the aggregate of deposits during the month was in excess of \$7,000,000,000, a record for that month which has never before been equaled. The clearings of the Chicago banks showed a gain of over \$100,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The stock markets have been less active, and prices as a rule show some recession from the figures reached last week. Money continues to be the principal factor in the situation, and the fear of an advance in rates has tended to hold bull speculation in check. The industrial stocks have lately commanded a greater share of attention, and in some fair advances have been shown.

In some of the great crop comes nearer and nearer realization as the season progresses. The weather of the last week was just what was needed to make up for the delay at the start in getting the seed in the ground. In places the heat was excessive, and fear of damage on that account was immediately expressed in the usual exaggerated form, but it was clear to those having practical experience in raising corn that for every acre that suffered from the heat fifty were benefited. The course of the market during the week was a reflex of that opinion. Gradually receding prices evinced the faith of the speculators in the generally beneficial effect of the warm weather, a decline of half a cent a bushel being submitted to in face of an export demand of unusual dimensions. A heavy corn crop promises to more than compensate for a deficiency of winter wheat, and the failure of the fodder crops of Europe insures a continuation throughout the season of the present activity in the foreign demand.

Spring wheat made rapid progress during the week, so that South Dakota and Minnesota are now busy with their gathering. The crop is already being sold for delivery within the next two weeks in the Minneapolis market, and notwithstanding some drawbacks the yield promises a generally satisfactory story. The agricultural returns for the labor of the growers give every indication of being, on the whole, fully as remunerative as those of the previous season. The wheat market was somewhat irregular, without material alteration in prices. Europe will again be dependent on America for a large proportion of its supplies that prices are lower than at present seem improbable.

LADY CHURCHILL ENGAGED.

Former American Proposes to Marry Cornwallis-West.

The reported engagement in London of Mrs. Randolph Churchill to Lieut. Cornwallis-West, following the revived rumor that she would marry the new Englishman, W. W. Astor, has created a sensation. Cornwallis-West is best known through the women of his family. His mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, was one of the reigning beauties of England a generation ago and was said to number the Prince of Wales among her conquests. Lieut. Cornwallis is handsome, and, according to accounts, a man of exemplary character. Both Lady Randolph and her son, Winston L. S. Churchill, are at home.



Numerous newspapers in Georgia advocate the nomination of Gen. Joseph Wheeler for Governor by the Democrats.

John Steele Sweeney, Republican candidate for Auditor of Kentucky, is a clergyman and one of the most celebrated wits in the State.

Judge Archibald A. Glenn, formerly State Senator and Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, has been elected city treasurer of Wichita, Kan.

Kansas City thinks it has a clinch on the next national Democratic convention. The town puts up the staff, and that is more than half the battle.

The present Governor of Indiana, James A. Mount, whose successor will be elected at the presidential contest of 1900, has announced recently that he is not a candidate for the office of Vice-President or any other. He declares that at the close of his present term he will retire to his farm.

Tammany Hall is not to continue to enjoy a monopoly of sachems, sagamores, wiskinkies, seasons of fruit and flowers and oracles of the harvest moon, if the Mohawks of Buffalo, an organization committed to Bryan, can help it. They have a national chief, a chief of all, a scribe, a medicine man, an outside guard and tribal scribes in abundance, the Mohawks being in favor of silver, and plenty of it.

A great discovery has been made in Chicago through some excitingly sensational testimony given by the Commissioner of Public Works before the Investigating committee. The testimony showed that during the last year one contractor had received \$129,000 for repairs to streets, all of which was let in lots of \$500 or less, to evade the law providing that all contracts over \$500 should be advertised and the lowest bidder selected. In New York the same method of evading competition in street contracts has been known for fifty years in connection with certain public work contracts.



STYLISH EFFECTS IN FALL MILLINERY.

ALL'S WELL WITH THE SHIP.
As the ship speeds beneath the silent sky,
O'er the vast expanse of the moonlit sea,
And one lies quiet listening dreamily,
How sweet it is to hear the watchman's cry:
"All's well—the lights are burning bright!"
And then to sleep in safety thro' the night.

When the ship fights her gallant, steadfast way,
Amid the sounds of tempest and of rain,
'Tis sweet to hear the watchman's voice again,
As one lies sleepless, longing for the day:
"All's well—the lights are burning bright!"
Ah, what a comfort in the stormy night!
Three lamps there are—Faith, Hope and Charity,
Which we may light to keep our souls from harm.
In our long voyaging through storm and calm;
And sweet it is, while on life's restless sea,
To hear the watchman, Conscience, in the night,
Whisper: "All's well—the lights are burning bright!"
—Mary E. Simms, in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE LUMP OF COAL.

A Marine-Episode That Thrills.

The cattleboat Goshawk's midday sights had shown her to be in latitude 12 degrees 34 minutes south by 30 degrees 42 minutes west longitude, which meant that she was coming up to that dangerous collection of reefs and rocks known as the Abrolhos Shoals. The chart which covered them was from a French survey in 1801, and as any amount of unrecorded changes might have been wrought since then by that minute mason of the deep, the coral insect, Captain Grimshaw was very much on the quiver so long as his ship was in the neighborhood. For, being a wise master-mariner, he depended but little on either the chart or the Abrolhos Light itself.

But if the captain did not fancy this particular patch of the sea for reasons relating to navigation, the third engineer did for purposes of his own. In short, he hoped to earn the ship's insurance money and a couple of hundred pounds for himself somewhere in the vicinity. It was an excellent locality for a plausible story about the Goshawk running on some uncharted shoal and sinking as she backed into deep water. So when he was relieved of his half watch at 6 o'clock by the chief engineer, he went straight to the engine-room mess table for his tea, carefully forgetting his blue jacket where it hung on a rail on the forward side of the engine-room bulkhead. Having partaken hastily and sparingly of the bad tea and potato hash supplied, he turned into his own room, locked the door, and arranged a pair of trousers to hang so that one of the legs might cover the keyhole. Then he knelt, though not exactly in prayer, beside his sea chest, and proceeded to unpack it, till at length he reached a small wooden box with a sliding top. At first sight it did not appear why his hand should tremble a little as he pulled the lid aside and drew from its well-wadded cradle a very common-place lump of coal.

It was exactly like any other piece of coal about the size of a large fist—say the mate's—and it had all the jetty sparkle and shine of the newly broken article. The only difference between it and the other lumps in the bunkers was that \$200,000 worth and a few men's lives lay in its nascent possibilities.

On closer inspection, however, it revealed one little peculiarity, a little square projection such as any lady or gentleman who does not use a stem-winder may see in his watch any night of the week. Tom Tudor's own watch key, which he now tried upon it to see if everything was in proper working order, fitted it exactly as a matter of fact.

"Another hour and it will be pretty nearly dark. That will be my time," he thought to himself with anything but a fustian chuckle. As yet he was considerably removed from the villainous-attempted-of-a-sanguinary-fiction. Of a truth he was conscious at the moment of a curious sickness, a tickling in his stomach which not even the recent potato stew could account for. No, it was the thought of the coming appalling moment of flame and death—and the captain's daughter! When he had entered into this nefarious contract with certain unnamable people at home, he had not counted on this disturbing element. That he, hard-hearted and hard-headed scoundrel as he was, should feel this immense tenderness for a pretty ailing girl, away with her father for a voyage on account of her health, was an aberration beyond all calculation. Was it love? It worried and pricked him, and it awakened old unweakened chords in the atrophied sense of fitness which had been his conscience. Yes, it was love, and—bless Alice, the captain's daughter!

"If she hadn't been so hard on me last night I could never have done it," ran his thoughts, waking a fierce tenderness in his sallow, handsome face. "A touch of her hand and the Goshawk would have stemmed the Thames River again! Suppose the ship sank in a couple of minutes, but they had time to lower the boats! There are sharks about! I don't mind sending an old fireman or a trimmer to better furnaces. But the flop of the brushes round her sweet body! It's horrible. I can't do it after all!"

He bent his forehead against the raised lid of his trunk. "But I'm talking meeting house rot. The cursed thing is calculated to give the ship half an hour. There'll be lots of time for everybody to get clear except the poor fellows who get blown to atoms from the stovehole. Then the wealthier's quiet, and we're right in the track

of ships—certain to be picked up within forty-eight hours."

He dangled the black mass on his fingers.

"Five turns of the key, and then five minutes before the explosion, every turn a minute! If I push the job through I'll never tackle another. By the powers I wish we were all safe in the boats!"

He replaced the grim handful of doom in its cradle again, replaced it in its box, and went up to the windy deck. The heat below laid a fiery hand on his throat and brain.

A slice of young moon, with a few attendant stars, slowly climbed into luminance against the last ardors of the sunset, as he leaned moodily against the deckhouse.

How the miserly hour caught up its golden coin of minutes and fled!

"Time-time, time-time, time-time," sang the watch bell monotonously soon.

"It's got to be done," he muttered between his set teeth, as he stepped unsteadily out of the moonlight along the engine-room passage, once more unpacked the fatal lump, turned the key five times, and with a flying hand descended the steam ladder to the engine-room, the bomb ticking in the loose breast of his shirt as he went.

"Hullo, Tudor. Forgot your jacket?" sang out the chief, as he stooped over the rails and tried the heat of his bearings.

"Aye," replied the third engineer, as he passed.

In the fierce tunnel of light from one of the open furnaces the nude stokers, and a trimmer piling forward the coal to them from behind, seemed like guinea pigs of some Eastern legend. Poor chaps! A chatter like the sound of a sewing-machine from the thing in his breast seemed to chant their requiem.

He slipped the black thing of evil below—an end—of one of the boilers, caught up his jacket and ran on deck. Under the shadow of one of the after lifeboats he stood, sick with terrible expectancy, awaiting the end with his gun.

"That's a little figure in white came forward out of the darkness of the poopdeck. It was the captain's daughter."

"Is that you, Mr. Tudor?" she said, sweetly.

"Yes," he replied hoarsely. Three minutes and a half gone.

"I want to tell you how sorry I am for being nasty with you last night. I—I didn't mean it."

"Alice, Alice! Quick, for pity's sake. Can you love me even a little? Quick, quick!"

"What's all this hurry about, Mr. Tudor? Put that watch in your pocket. What a question!"

But in her face he saw something sweeter than the silver moonlight which revealed it. "Four minutes and a half!"

With a bound he was in the passage again, slipped noiselessly past the chief, who did not see him, his back being turned, caught up the accused thing under his jacket, and like a flash tore up to the deck again.

With all his strength he threw the Lump of Coal far into the dimpling sea, and sank on the deck, the perspiration running from every pore.

Then with a terrific rattling sound an immense flower of fire arose out of the deep—a great, sudden, billowing snatched at the ship, heaved her aloft like a cork, and raced whitely away into the moonlit distances. Then all was still, save for the fretting and fuming of the sea as it slowly settled again.

The whole ship's company came peering on deck in a dazed state of alarm. The captain sprang on the bridge, beside the mate and shouted some orders unheeded.

But nobody except the girl in white noticed the broken man lying prone in the shadow of the deckhouse.

Like a sudden hideous revelation the explanation came to her. His wild eyes, his sudden question, the watch in his hand, his mad, headlong race below, all was clear now.

Unconscious in the general panic, she crossed the deck to him. He was lying face down, on the cold iron plates of the deck. She touched him on the shoulder and he looked up with a white face.

"I know it all, Tom," she said brokenly. "May God help us both."

"God help us? You help me, Alice! Your love could save me yet, perhaps."

"I loved you all along. But after this—she sobbed.

Presently she spoke again.

"Now get up and go below. This must never be suspected; even by my father. It will be safe with me. I still love you enough for that. He kissed the skirt of her dress and pressed her hand like a benediction on his head.

When Captain Grimshaw reported the phenomenal seismic disturbance he had encountered in the neighborhood of the Abrolhos Reef, it created a considerable sensation in the scientific world. And from the records of the registry in a certain church, with in hearing of Bow Bells, there is the best of reason for supposing that Alice Grimshaw's love persisted and was allowed the best opportunities for saving the soul of the third engineer.

The Ending of the Substance.

"John Billus, I found this photograph in the inside pocket of an old vest of yours hanging up in the closet. I'd like an explanation. Where is it?"

"Can't you see it's an old picture, Maria? What's the use of stirring up memories that—"

"I want to know whose picture that is."

"I want to know her name."

"No jealous fury in that countenance, is there?"

"Whose is it?"

"It's a portrait of a girl I used to think a great deal of, and—"

"Her name, sir?"

"Well, you sat for it yourself, Maria, about nineteen years ago, but to tell the truth, I always did think the 'pleasing expression' was a little overdone. Put on your spectacles and look at it again, and then compare it with the reflection in that mirror over there and see—what are you getting mad about?"—Waverley Magazine.

USES FOR CORN PITH.

WILL MAKE OUR WARSHIPS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Defensive Belts of Cellulose—Novel Utilization of a Waste Farm Product—Corn stalks found to be valuable for many other purposes.

A new device in warship construction has been found, which, it is believed, will make the American navy ship for ship, the superior of any other in the world. Curiously enough, the material for this improvement comes, not from our seaboard products, but from the waste of Western farms.

Its value lies in the fact that it will prevent a vessel's fighting ability from being destroyed even after she has been pierced in a dozen places.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly a United States naval constructor and who is now engaged in building warships for the government at Elizabethport, N. J., says of the new invention:

"The value of some light substance that will preserve the stability of light armored vessels by displacing water that might enter after a projectile has been appreciated by naval constructors ever since we began to build steel armored vessels."

"To meet this need the French originated the use of cellulose, which, when fired into, swells up under the influence of water and prevents further inflow. After various trials it was adopted in our navy. Thus, in the Columbia, the New York and the Olympia, there are protective decks of ample strength to keep out the shells of any vessels they are liable to engage, while their stability is protected by belts of cellulose several feet thick along the edges."

"No thoroughly satisfactory cellulose material for this purpose was discovered, however, until the pith of corn stalks was utilized in its manufacture. Corn pith is a perfect obturator. It absolutely prevents water from coming in by the opening made by an eight-inch shell. When chemically treated it is thoroughly fireproof and in every way it meets the requirements of the situation. Made in cellulose form, it is an American product. This gives us an immense advantage over other nations. We have in the waste matter of our Western fields the very best material in the world for imparting this sort of strength to our warships."

"For keeping out water a cellulose belt of three feet may be said to be about as efficient as a six-inch belt of steel, so that we can protect our stability, when we have a good protective deck back of it to protect the vitals with 100 tons of cellulose, where we should require 1,000 tons of armor."

"In vessels of high speed, where weight is needed for machinery and an armor belt cannot be carried, cellulose is used to preserve the stability. It is battle ships thick armor is used amidships and a protective deck and cellulose belt beyond the limits of this armor. In accordance with this plan, the Navy Department has provided for cellulose protection in the Kentucky, Keokuk, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois and other new ships of this navy."

"The use of corn pith for this purpose was suggested several years ago by Prof. Mark W. Marsden, who had observed its remarkable absorbent qualities. He brought the matter to the attention of the Grampians, and at their suggestion devised an apparatus for separating the pith from the stalk. In 1895 the naval authorities were induced to make a test of the new product. A 250-pound projectile was fired through a steel offer dam packed with cellulose three feet thick. The shell made a hole a foot in diameter through the structure. The water was immediately turned on and continued for an hour. At the end of that time not a drop had come through, and the packing at the hole in the rear of the plate was not even dampened. The cocco cellulose, tested at the same time, failed to come up to these requirements and since then the use of corn pith has been adopted in all of our naval construction."

"The cellulose is packed in the coffer dam space between the outer and inner walls of the ship. A belt of it three feet thick backs up the armor belt, extending six feet above and six feet below the water line, entirely around the vessel. Fifty tons of it is required to equip a vessel of the Illinois class, and this is computed to equal 500 tons of steel in adding to the defensive strength of the ship. It takes about fifteen tons of the raw material to provide one ton of cellulose. To supply this important feature in the construction of each of our new battle ships, therefore, requires 750 tons of stalks, or the product of more than 200 acres of corn land."

In the same way that the corn pith enables our fighting vessels to keep afloat, even after holes have been punched in their sides, it may be used to add to the safety of merchant and passenger ships."

In trying to find a product that would answer the needs of the navy, Mr. Marsden unwittingly stumbled upon a product that is useful in any other growth of our fields. Since the manufacture of cellulose for the use of the navy, two years ago, it has been applied to a dozen other practical uses, which ultimately will utilize the whole product of our cornfields. It is estimated that a hundred and fifty millions tons of cornstalks go to waste every year now. When this amount is all utilized, it will add three-quarters of a billion dollars to the yearly resources of American farmers, and will increase the annual business of the country by considerably more than a billion."

The absorbent qualities which make the corn pith cellulose so valuable as a packing for warships also makes it the cheapest and most useful material for the manufacture of smokeless powder. All such powders are made by dissolving gun cotton and nitro-glycerine in a solvent and then mixing them."

Corn pith makes a cheap and successful gun cotton, and a company has recently been formed, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to manufacture this form of powder. The company's works are located in New Jersey, and are now under operation on government contracts.

It is not alone to warlike uses that the humble cornstalk is to be devoted. The absorbent pith makes the best sort of a bath brush. It has also been used as a packing for steam pipes,

boilers, refrigerators and car journals. The fibrous portion of the stalk is manufactured into paper and paper boxes, and the residue, the leaves and the outside of the stalks, is chopped up into a prepared food for horses and cattle, that has been adopted for the cavalry and artillery of the United States army. All this reads like the claims of a patent medicine cure-all, but they have all been tried and proved by practical experience. These uses and others which will probably be discovered, raise the maize plant from the position of a nuisance to the farmer to one of proud importance as a source of revenue.

Three factories now in operation are employed in turning out the various products mentioned above. The largest of them is at Owensboro, Ky. The others are at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Penn. Later in the season another factory for the manufacture of the navy product is to be opened near Newport News, Va.

Since the whole process of this manufacture is a new one, the machinery by which it is carried on had to be especially devised. The problems which it presented baffled the inventor for some time, but he has at length succeeded in perfecting machinery which makes it possible to turn out the finished products on a large scale.

To be useful for manufacturing purposes, the stalks must be well ripened before cutting, and must be thoroughly cured. After stripping off the ears, the farmer hauls the stalks to the factory, where they are paid for at the rate of three dollars per ton.

The piles of stalks just as they come to the factory, are fed into big cutting machines, which chop them into short lengths. Elevating shafts carry them to the roof of the factory, where they pass over great screens with fans to separate the leaves and lighter parts.

An ingenious machine, with upright knives, strips off the "shive," the hard outer portion of the stalk and the tough fibers that run lengthwise of the stem. Only the soft inner portion is left.

From the stripping machines the whole mass falls upon long traveling strips of canvas. The elastic nature of the pith causes it to bound up and down on the canvas until it falls off into a receptacle prepared for it. The chopped-up stalks and leaves go on to the end of the traveling curtains, where they are dumped into cribs.

The pith goes next to the compressor, where it is packed to about one-fourth its former bulk. Even then it is so light that only about three tons can be packed into an ordinary freight car. The other products are carried away for mixture into the prepared food in which they are used.

PRIMITIVELY CONSCIENTIOUS.

No Hesitation Here About Giving Those Presents Back.

"Taint everybody that's got such right feelings as Sally Potter and her man, I will say that for the Potters, even if our family aren't going to be connected after all," Mrs. Roberts was speaking to her next-door neighbor, Miss Elizabeth Sprawle.

"They're honest as the day, I know that," said Miss Sprawle, "and I only hope your Ned will find another girl as good as Sally."

"There's not a mite of hard feeling between Ned and Sally," answered Mrs. Roberts; "they're good friends still, only they made a mistake getting engaged. They were too young to know their own minds, and Mrs. Potter and I both take blame that we didn't counsel them to wait. But that isn't what I was going to tell you. You remember that sprigged muslin dress pattern that Ned gave Sally?"

When the engagement came off?"

Miss Sprawle nodded assent.

"Well," continued Mrs. Roberts, "it being so hot last summer, Sally had it made up and wore it, as you probably know, but not enough so but what 'twould have given excellent wear this year if they'd been married. Well, as soon as Sally and Ned decided to break off Mrs. Potter came over, and talking would do but I should tell her just what the material would cost!"

"I hated to, but she would have it, and at last I told her Ned paid \$5 for it, and to-day Sally brought over the money in an envelope, and there was not only the \$5, but 30 cents interest for the year!"

"I told Sally that there weren't many folks that would have thought of paying 6 per cent. interest in such a case, but she was real surprised, and said 'twas only what was right. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Ned never'll find another such, I'm afraid!" said Miss Sprawle, and Mrs. Roberts agreed with her. Youth's Companion.

An Indian's Awful Self-Punishment.

H. P. Myton, United States Indian agent at White Rocks, Utah, has among the Ute Indians on his reservation a man who for twenty years has done awful penance to atone for the accidental killing of his mother, but who, in spite of what he has passed through, thinks that he has not yet suffered sufficiently for his transgression.

The killing was entirely accidental, and the tribe held the Indian blameless, and did not punish him. His conscience, however, was his accuser, and it held him up as a criminal.

When his first burst of grief was over he imposed a harsh sentence upon himself. He made a solemn vow that for the rest of his life he would not wear clothing or enter a house, tepee or other dwelling.

For more than twenty years the red skin has kept his word. He sleeps in the open air with a piece of an old blanket about three feet square hung over him on some sticks. He is entirely nude.

Mr. Myton says that the Indian lies on the ground through the winter, even when the thermometer goes as low as 40 degrees below zero.—New York Journal.

Discretion.

"So you think they'll send Oom Paul an ultimatum," said one diplomat.

"I shouldn't be surprised," answered the other. "It's a great deal safer than sending soldiers."—Washington Star.

When Sunstroke Is Desirable.

The shadow of debt is rather gloomy but some of us would run great risk of sunstroke if we ever got out of it.—Puck.

PHILIPINO FIGHTING METHODS.

Why Our Soldiers Succeeded in Capturing so Many Prisoners.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post who is a soldier with the Eighth Brigade, now fighting Aguinaldo in the Philippines, writes as follows:

When the situation is understood it will be seen that there has been but little opportunity to take prisoners, since in nearly every encounter all the injured Filipinos have been able to escape. We have not been able to corner them and compel a surrender at any time, except in a few isolated cases. The largest number captured at any one time was 374, sent in by the Washington regiment from Pasig at the time Wheaton's flying column swept through that region. These men had no arms when captured, and claimed to be "amigos," but their identity as soldiers was fully established by the fact that they promptly fell in line when ordered to do so, the non-commissioned officers in the rear. They were sent to Manila and were subsequently released. Comparatively few even of the wounded or dead of the enemy have fallen into our hands, owing to their custom of carrying them from the field as soon as hit, their work in this respect being even better than our own, because their army is better organized for that purpose.

The Filipinos have not enough rifles to arm the 70,000 or more men on their rolls, and so with each body of 100 men there goes a body of bolo men.

The bolo is the genuine native weapon, a long, wide-bladed knife, tapering to a point and ground sharp on the edge. It is carried in a leather or wooden sheath at the side. The natives are quite skilled in its use, and in a hand to hand conflict or in a street riot could do much execution with it. They originally expected these bolo men would slaughter the Americans by the thousands, but in fact there have been but few opportunities for them even to attempt the use of this ugly weapon.

They have too wholesome a fear of coming into close quarters with the American soldiers, since their sad experience of the attack upon Manila, to render the bolo a practicable weapon in this war. However, useless as these bolo men are for offensive purposes, they are always on hand in the trenches to carry the dead and wounded to the rear and to keep their guns and ammunition from falling into our hands.

As soon as a man is killed or wounded he is placed on a bamboo litter, or taken between two men and carried at once to the rear, while his gun and cartridges are seized by a bolo man, who becomes at once transformed into a fireman. In this way a regiment of a thousand men with "fusils" and 400 with bolos can keep a thousand rifles in the action all the time, even after two or three hundred men have been lost. This accounts for the comparatively few rifles we have captured and the really small number of wounded and dead that fall during the last minutes of a fight, when the enemy is hastily fleeing to places of safety or to trenches farther back, are left, and I have seen fleeing men stop and rush back to grasp the guns of men who fell in these headlong flights and carry them away in safety. It is easily seen that but few prisoners can be captured under such circumstances, the enemy almost invariably deserting their trenches before our lines reach them. However, occasionally small groups have been surprised and captured, and I have never heard of a case of this kind where the natives were killed if they offered to surrender.

The Sixth Sense in Dogs.

The sense of smell in most dogs, especially in hunting dogs, almost approaches a sixth sense. It is a substitute for sight and hearing, and, as in human beings, it is a keen stimulant to memory, being inextricably interwoven with events and experiences never forgotten. An Irish setter once while out hunting was terribly punished by a vicious ram. From that time, as long as he lived, the dog could never endure the smell of mutton. Whenever it was cooked he retreated to the barn and remained there until the offending chops were disposed of; it was the scent of his old enemy whom he did not care to meet again, whose prowess he had not forgotten.

A Physician in Ancient Greece.

Greece of the olden times had a law providing that any man who kissed a woman or girl on the public street should suffer death. It happened that an Athenian youth who was in love with the daughter of Pisistratus, the tyrant, kissed her on the street. History tells us that even tyrants may have softer moments, for when the wife of Pisistratus remonstrated the death penalty for the offending youth, the tyrant replied: "If we remove those that love us, what shall we do with those that hate us?"

Publius Mævius of Rome, on the other hand, had a liberated slave torn to pieces by wild horses because he had kissed the Roman statesman's daughter. The censor Cato promulgated a law prohibiting married people from kissing each other in the presence of their daughter.

What Made Him Tired.

The other day, toward the close of a long sitting in the Assize Courts, when another case was called on the leading counsel rose and huskily requested that the case might be postponed till the next morning.

"On what ground?" asked the judge, snappishly.

"My Lord, I have been arguing a case all day in Court B and am completely exhausted."

"Very well," said the judge; "we'll take the next."

Another counsel arose and also pleaded for adjournment.

"What are you exhausted, too?" inquired the judge, with a snap of the eyelids. "What have you been doing?"

"My Lord," said the barrister, in a weary voice, "I have been listening to my learned brother."—Tit-Bits.

She Is Willing To Be.

If a girl says she is to be married "in a year or two," it means there is nothing definite; she has not yet landed him.—Arlington Globe.

An Expensive Lesson.

"My wife has a way of joggling my memory that I am hardly in sympathy with," said Smith, with a sorry smile, as he filed away his last month's gas bill.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER.

She Had a Number of Good Reasons For Not Marrying.

One would scarcely go to the mountains of West Virginia to find even so much as a semblance to the story of "The Lady or the Tiger," but I came very nearly doing it on one occasion. I had been invited, largely as a recognition of my position as the representative of the biggest timber firm in the section, to attend a mountain dance, and I was there having as good a time as a man can have who doesn't dance, even the old-fashioned quadrille and that kind.

At the moment in question I was "sitting out a dance" with the prettiest mountain girl of the whole neighborhood, and I was mildly joggling her about not being married. She was 24, which is old maidhood in the mountains, except in the case of very pretty girls, of whom there are very few among the mountaineers.

"I could marry if I wanted to, I reckon," she said, with a shake of her head.

"Yes, there's Jim Mullins. He wants you. Why don't you marry him?" I asked with a little more directness than might have characterized my utterances in a more conventional atmosphere.

"Huh!" she sniffed, "Jim's red-headed and frecklier'n a turkey leg."

"John Horgan isn't. What's the matter with John? I'm sure he would have you quick enough if he could get you."

"You're foolin', colonel!" she said, blushing a little. "Anyhow, I don't want John. He walks like ez ef he was cross-eyed in the feet."

"Well, there's Sam Hodgkin. Sam's a good fellow and would make a good husband."

"Praps he would—for some other lady, but not fer me. Sam's ugly enough to make a mule bray. I've seen him do it by jist lookin' over the fence."

"How's the school teachef? He isn't so bad looking, is he?"

"What that long, ganglin', whopper-jawed thing? Why, I wouldn't marry him if he was the last man on earth."

Finding it rather difficult to satisfy this fastidious mountain maid from the selections I was making, I became a trifle more personal.

"Well," I said with some effusion, "since none of these will suit you, how do you think I would answer?"

"Goodness sakes, colonel," she exclaimed with all the naïveté of nature, "if I married as nice a lookin' man ez you air, leavin' all of them others livin' round here handy, I'd be a widdier afore three months shore."

It was a compliment that I could not do otherwise than recognize, and at the same time it was very embarrassing, and I don't know what would have happened if it had not been for the opportune arrival of her partner for the next dance—Washington Star.

The Indian Is Still In It.

"The Indian is by no means an extinct portion of civilization," explained an Indian bureau official, "as the coming census will very clearly demonstrate. Indeed, instead of running out, the last ten years will show that he has got almost as good a hold on life as the most favored of our people. The poems regretting his passing away will have to be stored for some years. The Indian of late years has been generally engaged in minding his own business. He is not much improved morally from what he was, but he has not fallen behind to any noticeable extent. It is a case of the survival of the fittest, and while eventually the Indian will have to go, he is not gathering up his traps and getting ready to start as yet. Those who regard the Indian as a scattered race, existing in small camps in the far West, will be considerably informed when I can tell them that there is today a record of 250,000 Indians in the Western States. There are many kinds there. The Choctaws number over 15,000; the Creeks even more; the Seminoles about 3,500; Cherokee about 30,000; Chickasaws about 8,500. There are over 10,000 Indians in the Six Nations of New York State alone. The Indian is still in it, and will be in it for many years yet, and I would not be surprised if the coming census will show that there are over 300,000 of them."—Washington Star.

An Exciting Race.

"I reckon the most excitin' race I ever see," observed the man with the faded hair, after an interval of silence, "was between two Mississippi River steamboats. The engineers crammed the furnaces with bacon and everything else in the cargoes that would make a hot fire. The Prairie Rose was the name of one boat and the Minnesota Belle was the other, but everybody knowed it was a race between the engineers, for the reason that they'd had a fight in St. Louis once. I was on the Rose, and we was chimpin' the passengers on the Belle. It wasn't more'n forty feet away, an' the boat that got around the Big Bend first we knowed would win the race."

"Which got there first?" asked one of the listeners, tired of the oratory.

"Well, the engineer of the Minnesota Belle got there first," rejoined the man with the faded hair. "Or parts of him did. His boiler exploded."—Chicago Tribune.

Does All His Own Work.

Vinylhaven, Me., has a hotel proprietor who does all his carpenter work, paints his house, drives his back to the ferry, or will take passengers to North Haven, nine miles distant. He does all his cooking and chamberwork, and one morning recently got up in the morning and got breakfast for his two boarders and family of five, and then did his weekly clothes washing, having it on the line to dry before many of the people in the town were up. At 9 o'clock he went down-town and bought articles for dinner, and while these were cooking the landlord amused himself by scrubbing the floor of the hotel office.—New York Press.

By Comparison.

Friend—And so the members of the committee at the Academy sent this picture back! What fools.

Artist—Aye, what fools!

Friend! It would have given them own pictures such a chance, you know.—Puck Me Up.